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The Riches of Arizona.

We are often asked by many about Arizona. We can assure you that it is a great country and has a great future in its many natural and wonderful resources. First of all, and from which the greater revenue is derived, is the immense mining industry, especially copper and gold.

It may be mentioned that Arizona has been a steady producer of copper since about 1878, Morenci and Clifton being the oldest camps. Then comes the great camp of Bisbee, which is owned by the Phelps-Dodge people. Then we will come to the Jerome mine owned by Clark, which has made him immensely rich. Then we come to Globe, which was first a gold and silver camp, but as depth was obtained it was turned into a great copper producer. Then comes the Ray property, which is an immense low-grade proposition, just on the verge of beginning to pay. Then we may mention the Christmas mines, owned by Washington, D. C. people. Then there is the London-Arizona, a fine property; also the Two Queens, which contained some very rich gold on the surface and is showing copper values as depth is obtained. Then we come to the C. & A., a new camp of fine promise, which is on the main copper belt running from Jerome, Clifton, Globe and on to Bisbee. The Sibley, also in the same neighborhood, and the C. & A. are going ahead. The Mammoth mines are also producing some gold, especially the Mohawk.

Then we must not forget the gold mines. There is the King of Arizona, the Gold Roads, the Congress mine, the Octave, Fool's Gulch, the old Bonanza or Harqua Hala, and the old Vulure has begun operations. It has lain idle for a number of years, but produced some 17,000,000 in its day. It is, we believe, the oldest gold mine in the territory, having been discovered in 1863; and many other properties of merit in the way of gold and copper, too numerous to mention, besides quite a number of silver propositions, among which was the famous Silver King, which produced some 16,000,000, also the Tombstone mines and quite a number of lead and zinc properties.

We look on Arizona to be first in copper before a great while, as statistics go to show the wonderful gain over any other territory in the red metal. Yet we claim Arizona is but in its infancy in mining. There are new finds being made all over the territory, and will no doubt continue to be made for many years to come. Now, since our panicky year is over and the election settled, we look for renewed activity in mining. Copper should go to from 15 to 18 cents, and stay at something like that figure. Then you will see the greatest production in the next four years that the world has ever known. We could write you at length of our mines, but space and time will not permit, as we must tell you of the next great pursuit which has been brought about by our hardy pioneer miners, who first blazed the trail all over the golden west.

Agriculture by irrigation is growing very fast. First we mention the Salt River valley, which has produced for many years, but it is to soon become greater by the completion of the Roosevelt dam, which project is backed by the government and is expected to be completed in 1909, whereby sufficient water will be stored to irrigate 240,000 acres of land. This is a garden to look at, being an immense level tract, and, owing to the mild climate, crops are produced the whole year round; that is, some crops, such as vegetables of certain varieties. Alfalfa is the principal crop, one being able to cut some six crops a year, and then rent out the pasture which the crops were taken from for 28 per head per month to stockmen, who bring their cattle in from the ranges and finish them up for market. Cantaloupes produce fine, as much as 2008 per acre being a common occurrence. Big crops of barley and wheat are raised to perfection. Several kinds of fruit do well, especially oranges and lemons, on certain kinds of soil. Many

fine horses and mules are bred by the Salt River valley farmers. Land in this valley is selling at from 758 to 3008 per acre, on an average about 1508 per acre.

There are also many other irrigation projects of smaller note, such as the Gila river, the Colorado, the Verde and San Pedro. About the same kind of crops are grown in these different localities as around Phoenix.

Phoenix, the capital, is situated near the heart of the Salt river section, and is a town of some 20,000 people. It is growing very fast. It is a beautiful town, as flowers bloom all winter, and plenty of evergreens. A health resort, it is known far and wide, many coming here for lung, asthma and throat trouble. It is also a great resort for tourists coming to spend the mild winters.

We must not overlook the stock industry. Many raise cattle on the ranges of Arizona, and also vast numbers of sheep, principally in the central and northern parts. Goat raising is also quite an industry. Arizona has also some fine pine forests in the northern part, where we get our lumber.—S. M. Gordon in Arizona Gazette.

Exposition Buildings Completed.

Seattle Feb. 22.—If the present rate of progress be maintained, and there is no intention that it shall be otherwise, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition can be opened, complete in every detail, by May 1, one month in advance of the day fixed by the directors of Seattle's very biggest event.

With the exception of the government and Canadian buildings, all of the principal structures of the exposition are completed and ready for the installation of exhibits. The Agriculture and Manufactures palaces have been finished for months. The magnificent Auditorium is ready for use, with its thousands of seats in place. The Fine Arts Palace is ready to receive the art treasures which will crowd it during the Fair and the Machinery Building was long ago added to the completed list. The Forestry building, which with its essential construction of unsawed fir logs, is not complete, but is so far along that a clear idea of its imposing proportions is to be had. All four of these last named buildings are permanent structures which will revert to the University of Washington at the end of the big fair.

Of the four government buildings that for the Philippines is the farthest advanced, although all of the others are going up so rapidly that their growth is evident over night.

Oregon was first to complete a state building and California made a close second. Both buildings are remarkable for their beauty, the Commissioners from both states having been lavish in their expenditures for architectural elegance. So well along with its work is Oregon, in fact, that its exhibit is already being installed and a full fledged cold storage plant in the basement is keeping fresh tons upon tons of Oregon fruits which are to be made part of the sister state's show.

William Hutchinson, Commissioner of Exposition for the Dominion of Canada, has recently arrived from London, where he had charge of Canada's exhibit at the Franco-British exposition, just closed. The same exhibit is now en route to Seattle and Canada's handsome building will be ready for it when it arrives. The Dominion appropriates 100,000 for building and exhibit and as the expense of collecting the exhibit has already been cared for, the major portion of the appropriation is going into the building. Commissioner Hutchinson will remain in Seattle during the construction of the building and for the greater part of the exposition period.

The electric installation is practically complete; the water and sewer systems are finished and the street and boulevard paving is quite up to the rest of the work. The landscaping and formal gardens are rapidly taking form and already an idea is to be had of their summer magnificence.

Why They Never Find a Mine.

The owner of some well located min

ing property close to a producing camp went to San Francisco recently to see what he could do in the way of interesting capital in order to explore and develop it, says the Round Mountain Nugget.

He put his proposition to a capitalist and gave him an honest estimate of its probable success as a mining venture. After hearing all the details the man of money said, "Well, if things are as you say they are, it looks to me like a good fighting chance. I'll send my mining engineer to report on the property."

"Mr. Blank," said the owner of the property, "you can save yourself the time and expense of sending out your mining expert, for I can tell you right now that his report will be unfavorable. Come yourself, if you know anything about experting, or send some expert friend who is not in your employ, but I draw the line at your paid expert."

The financier expressed his surprise and inquired the reason for the property owner's stand.

"I'll tell you," said he. "You are looking for a mine or the making of a mine and you have in your employ a mining engineer who is experting properties for you. Eventually you may find a mine. Possibly you never will. It will all depend whether your engineer is sufficiently well fixed to lose his position, for so soon as he finds a mine for you his work with you is finished and he has to hunt another job."

"I hadn't thought of it in that light before," said the capitalist.

Smelterman Will Soon be Sent to Humboldt.

The Prescott Journal-Miner says: A reliable report reached here yesterday from New York that a smelterman will leave here in a few days for Humboldt to investigate the condition of the plant of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company with a view of commencing repairs on the furnaces and machinery at once.

It is stated that repairs and necessary improvements to the plants will be rushed as fast as possible so the smelters can be blown in at an early date.

It is also rumored that a board of directors and management for the reorganized company has been selected but this was not confirmed.

Those in close touch with interests identified with the company admit, however, that the outlook now is that work will be started at Humboldt sooner than expected. They do not deny that a smelter expert has been engaged to come to Humboldt at once but decline to give his name or the personnel of the board of directors under consideration by the reorganized committee.

It is estimated that 150,000 will be spent in repair to furnaces and machinery and change; and additions to the plant which were not started when operations ceased there over a year ago.

The plan of reorganization contemplates the raising of nearly 1,200,000, of which 797,000 will be available for the purchase of ores and the conduct of smelting operations when the plant is ready for operation after the expenses of repairs and other necessary outlays are paid.

Denn-Arizona to Start Up.

A Douglas Dispatch says: The Denn-Arizona property, which has been closed down for many months, commenced arrangements that will result in the early reopening of development work with a good force employed. On the 12th a shift of repair men were set to work putting the boilers and pumps in a state where they can be used for lowering the water in the shaft, the preliminary to the real start.

The force began work by repairing the pumps and putting them in readiness to reduce the water which filled the lower part of the shaft during the period of inactivity following the shut down. As soon as water has sufficiently lowered to permit of men working, development will be started.

While Supt. Pattison gave no details as to the nature of the development

operations which are planned, it is generally understood among those in a position to know, that the sinking will be continued to a short distance below the 1,200 level, at which point a station will be cut and two drifts started to explore the surrounding territory. It is stated that one of these will extend south toward the junction, in which direction it is believed ore in considerable quantities will be encountered.

Another Economy Will be Installed at the Homestake.

It is reported that the Homestake company is planning to increase the present capacity of its slimes plant by adding to treating capacity and mill. At the present time the plant is running 26 presses three shifts of eight hours each and treating about 1,800 tons of slime per day. It is said the company will build a spacious addition to the south end of the present building and install between 10 and 15 new presses. This addition will nearly double their present capacity.

Other changes are under consideration. Among them the company will install a new system for the washing of the presses. The mud is washed from the presses after having been treated with the solutions by a perforated pipe running lengthwise through the press. This pipe is turned while the washing process is going on to send the sprays of water to all parts of the press and force the mud out. At the present time there are five machines used for the turning of the washing pipes. These machines are operated by a motor and are on a track in front of the presses. When a press is to be flushed a machine is brought in front of the press and set in motion. Now it is only possible to wash four presses at once. According to the plan the individual washing machines will be done away with and a shafting installed which will make it possible to wash all the presses at one time if it is needed. This will be a great saving of time and labor.

Newest Notes of Science.

An international colonial exposition will be held at Algiers in 1912.

A recent government estimate placed the population of France at 40,000,000.

An entire battalion of the German Army is being trained in the use of airships.

New York, Maine and Wisconsin rank in the order named in the production of paper.

Vegetarians claim that an acre of land will completely feed a family of four persons.

Chemically pure oxide of cobalt is used to give the famous blue color to Sèvres porcelain.

Silverware may be kept bright by leaving it for several hours in a hot solution of borax.

Italy's rice crop this year is estimated at 25,000,000 bushels, the greatest for several years.

Yellow soap and whiting, mixed to a thick paste with water, will stop a leak as effectually as solder.

A Pennsylvania farmer has begun to breed ladybugs to combat the attack of plant lice and the San Jose scale.

Although the sand in the Sahara desert averages only thirty feet in depth, it has been found 200 feet deep in places.

The most recent models of electric mine locomotives haul five times the load of a mule team in two-thirds less time.

The United States buys nearly 90 per cent of the mica exported by Canada, which industry has grown to nearly 2,000,000 pounds a year.

The nation's annual consumption of paper would make a roll 830 feet high by 337 in diameter, weighing about 2,700,000 tons and costing 36,200,000.

To perfect the process of the Oxford paper used for Bibles required 25 years of steady work. The syndicate owning the formula values it at over 1,000,000.

The fullers' earth industry in Great Britain is practically controlled by a combine, which intrusts the secret of its final preparation to less than half a dozen persons.

A six-weeks old baby at Jersey City, N. J., whose legs have turned to stone, is said to be only the eighth case of infantile ossification in the history of medical science.

Plans of the Navy Department include so complete a chain of wireless stations on the nation's foreign possessions that a war ship may be reached from Washington anywhere in the world.

A big coal mine in Pennsylvania which is operated throughout by electricity has proved that the power may be generated and applied in such a complex operation at about one-third the cost of steam.—Compiled by San Francisco Chronicle.

Semi-Precious Stones.

The chief center for the manipulation of semi-precious stones in Germany is in the Rhine Province. Both at Oberstein and Idar an important industry has been created, which had its inception in the cutting and dyeing of native agate, the chief deposits of which are now exhausted. At present imported stones are handled chiefly, these coming principally from England and South America. Although agate only was dressed and colored in the early years of this industry, at present all classes of stones are prepared for market. In this, however, the art consists not only in forming the rough stone, but in giving it color as well. It was first learned that the natural color of agate could be changed by firing, and then that by warming the dressed stones in a solution of sugar or honey, and coating them with various concentrated acids which carbonize the sugar, a color was imparted to the more porous strata, while in the case of agate the impenetrable crystalline strata appeared whiter than before.

Mexico has had one rubber boom, the exploitation of the plant, guayule, which has been productive of much India rubber in this country. Now the Mexican government has granted a concession to the Consolidated Palo Amarillo Rubber Co., with exclusive rights to manufacture rubber, rubber goods and by-products from two native wild trees, the "palo amarillo" and the "amate" which thrive in different parts of the republic. The capitalization of this corporation is 20,000,000.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

Made from cream of tartar derived solely from grapes, the most delicious and healthful of all fruit acids.